



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1900.

NUMBER 9

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OUVIDOR 57

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIROA SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo:**

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorios); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorios). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

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Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rita Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1:40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:25, 10:25, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6:7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.**Official Directory**

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDMUND C. R. PHILIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1.º de Março. EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General.

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IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 176—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m., English on Sundays. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Conceição, No. 11. Divine service every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. and at Pádua Carreira, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. Pastors—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIRKLEIN.**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—No. 15, Travessa da Batelaria. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: in the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 28, Rua de São Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN R. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.**PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 4. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m., 7 p. m. on Sundays; 7:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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Professional Directory**Dr. Bissay, Surgeon,** graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Medical care of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 11:30 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 41.**Dr. Carlos Feldhagen;** Office: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 17, Rua Marquez de Albuquerque.**Miscellaneous.****AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.**—St. Rita Cosme Velho. Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.**RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.**—Red and Ebbing Roads, 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 2nd floor. W. J. LINDY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Cau deitara.**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. SLOAN, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The Uruguayan congress opened on the 15th inst.

—The Paraguayan government has created two consulates in the state of Mato Grosso.

—President Roca has gone to his Cordoba estate, and Vice-President Quiroga Costa has assumed the presidency.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires early last week announced the illness of Gen. Bartholomew Mitre, who happily is now recovering.

—The official value of imports through the Rosario custom-house during 1899 was \$10,161,214 gold and the exports \$36,750,616 gold.

—The Chilean *medicos* left Buenos Aires on the 20th for Rosario, where they are to observe the progress of biphonic pest—with a spy glass.

—A new case of suspected biphonic pest was discovered in Rosario on the 20th inst., and another on the 21st. A death from pest occurred on the 23rd.

—At Rosario, stricken with the plague of officialism, sea captains of ships from clean ports cannot go ashore without undergoing an absurd sanitary observation.

—From Rosario it is telegraphed that an epidemic of carbuncle is raging in the province of Buenos Aires. Is this an act of retaliation—the telegram, we mean?

—The chemist Lavalle says that the water supply of Buenos Aires, after the late rains, contained 200 bacteria per cubic centimetre. In that case the butcher shops will be ruined.

—Trains run as usual between this city and Rosario and passengers come and go, and yet there is a pretended sanitary cordon around that city, for what purpose no one not on the health board could tell.—*B. A. Herald*, Feb. 16.

—The British Hospital at Montevideo received 21 patients and 11 were discharged as cured, during the month of January. There were also 12 under treatment at the beginning of the month, and as no deaths occurred 22 were under treatment on February 1st.

—A riotous tippler, who seems to have had more sense and faith in many a sober people, was arrested in Buenos Aires one day early last month for making a disturbance. But, all the same, he kept on shouting "Long live the biphonic plague!"

—The Argentine mint has concluded by the minor emission of nickel pieces which amount to 10,995,352 coins of 5 cents, 27,871,576 of 10 cents and 9,296,455 of 20 cents, with a total value of \$5,196,218 m/n. In copper coins there are 12,928,335 pieces of 1 cent, and 37,671,012 of 2 cents, or a total of \$882,703 m/n.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st says that free entry to arrivals from Rosario has been proclaimed. And at the same time there has been no pest, were subjected to five days quarantine in case they have not touched at Amunio. Not much consistency in that, surely!

—Presidential visits are very costly affairs, as Brazil and the Argentine republic know, or will have occasion to know. Whether the results will justify the outlay remains to be seen, and will be largely a matter of opinion. It is to be hoped that there will be few occasions for the interference of such costly contests.—*B. A. Herald*.

—The Argentine and Uruguayan sanitary doctors are now quibbling over a question as to whether the former announced the existence of biphonic pest in Rosario and Buenos Aires. Perhaps they did not mean to, but they are unquestionably giving out the information. But this is the least of the trouble! The doctors themselves are a worse plague than biphonic pest.

—The sudden change in temperature yesterday seems to be followed with another kind of disease. Yesterday nearly every Britisher not yet acclimatized was complaining about suffering from colic. In a few cases the attacks were very severe. Anyone who has been here even a couple of years would know that persons liable to this infirmity should wear a flannel belt.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Feb. 10.

—The exports from Rosario during the month of January were as follows: 37,103 bales of wool, 17,616 skinned ox hides, 1273 bales of wool, 17 do goat skins, 21 do hair, 196,416 bales of wool, 60,809 tons wheat, 5278 do maize, 3117 do bran, 15,078 do linseed, 6500 ks tin ore, 10,000 do lead ore, 45,003 do iron, 2237 tons bones, 2663 do quebracho wood, 68 do horns, 6509 casks, 200 tons oil cake, 10 do hide cuttings, 47 bales skins.

—Mr. Oliver Bury, general manager of the Central Entreneros Railway Company, has been appointed general manager of the Buenos Aires and Rosario railway company. As yet it is not known who will obtain the management of the Entre Rios railway, although two candidates are known to be in the field, one a manager of a Brazilian railway and the other a resident engineer of an Argentine railway. The chances are slightly in favour of the Brazilian manager, who is at present in England.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—There were 1,110 deaths in Buenos Aires during the first fortnight of the current month, says a telegram of the 20th, of which 121 from sunstroke, 105 from cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 184 from dysentery and gastroenteritis, 86 from meningitis and 587 from other causes attributed to the heat. The trouble with this telegram, which appeared in *O País* of the 21st, is that the items exceed the total first given being 1,174, and no mention is made of deaths from ordinary causes. Will the *Pais* correspondent explain what he means?—Mr. August Cameron, who was on the printing staff of the *Buenos Aires Standard*, and left for the seat of war a few months ago to join the South African Horse, was killed on 6th January during the fierce attack which the Boers made on Ladysmith that day.—In decorating that building in honour of the forthcoming visit of the President of Brazil, we are led to remark again that an electrically operated time ball or other signal to indicate the hour of each day would be no disfigurement to the Government House, while it might serve to indicate to our distinguished guests that we have indeed a great commercial port. The convenience and value of such a time signal to the shipping interests and the public in general becomes, of course, only a matter of minor importance.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—The occupiers of the quinta lands in the environs of the town of Chacabuco have received orders "to quit" from the sub-inspector of lands on the pretext that they have no title-deeds. The present occupants resist this order asserting that they can establish their claim by producing provisional certificates despatched by the late official Sr. O. Iriarte whose death occurred some time ago. They further state that they are disposed to resist what they consider the unwarrantable attitude of the sub-inspector, Sr. Patron, by every means in their power, and have resolved to bring the case before the law-courts as against said official of gross abuse of authority.—*Southern Cross*.—Two members of the health board recently went to Buenos Aires to study the sanitary conditions there. They returned and were clapped into quarantine at Flores Island, where they have come to the conclusion that their report is so precious that it cannot be trusted to the telegraph or even to the post, but can only be presented personally at the termination of their five days' quarantine. The fact that everybody is impatient to see the insane quarantine removed, and that every day of its prolongation means additional injury to shipping and commerce, is nothing whatever to them—they are the irresponsible health authorities, and the whole world must wait their pleasure, no matter what interests suffer.—*Montevideo Times*.—There is a chapter in that immortal work *Don Quixote* which describes how Sancho Panza, having been appointed governor of some city, sits down to dinner in state. At his side is his medical officer who, as fast as the dishes appear, orders them away one after the other on the grounds that they contain something dangerous to health. Finally, Sancho, finding himself in danger of starving in the midst of plenty, bundles the medical officer out of the room, eats and drinks to his heart's content, and is none the worse in the end. This little tale is very applicable to the proceedings of the health authorities of the present day. With their exaggerated quarantines, their evolutions, their prohibitions and their restrictions, they tend to make life impossible and not worth the living; they starve, ruin and imprison people under the pretence of keeping them healthy. One feels inclined to follow the example of Sancho Panza, bundle them out of doors, and risk the consequences.—*Montevideo Times*.—The stamp tax is not peculiar to this country, and yet it is one of the most unjust forms of taxation ever applied to the raising of revenue. It is virtually a tax on activity and enterprise and falls on those who are so rash as to attempt to do business. It bears no relation to the ability of the victim, for in case of the borrower of money it falls on him, and in matters of business it is heavy on the debtor, while it is heavy on all classes of business. It has been carried to a great length among us, increasing every year in its gravity until at last it has reached a point where an attempt is to be made to require a tax on every page of an account book. This will be evaded by dishonest persons and thus become all the more unjust to those who do pay. It is difficult to see how it is to be made to work, and it is quite impossible to prevent great frauds. It is a pity we cannot show common sense in the raising of revenue rather than resort to all manner of questionable expedients to wrest more and more money from the people, especially when there is no necessity for it.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—Already does the *Prrensa* sound the note against which we gave a warning, calling attention to the defeat of the reciprocity treaty negotiated by former U. S. Minister Buchanan. Argentine public opinion will yet retaliate against the United States for this rejection of a fair treaty which gave the greater advantage to the United States, but not enough to suit the wool ring which runs the Senate. Argentina will not care so far as her material interests are concerned, but her rulers will not be inclined to favour the United States after such a failure of what was long sought by the representatives of that country, and the American business man will be left to suffer as he has been left for 25 years. With all the talk, boasting, blarney and chatter about promoting commercial relations with our republic, the U. S. government has never done the least thing to encourage what it professes to want. The Argentine government has voted subsidies for steamship companies, and the United States then refused to do as much, and this after the indignation of her representatives here, and yet Americans wonder that we do not keep awake nights through our anxiety to trade with them, saying more for what we want and getting less for what we sell, thanks to a stupid custom law.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Feb. 15.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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Draws on:

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Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild, Sohne, Frankfurt a. M.
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England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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Mendoza and Paysandú.

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From black windy headlands the shepherds come down To mingle with doers of village and town; The worker who toils in the depths of the mine Stands shoulder to shoulder with men from the brine, And foremost of all are the brave Volunteers, Marching onward to fight amidst thundering cheers; Not drawing room soldiers, but Englishmen hold As their valiant fathers who conquered of old.

Like a rock all unshaken by turbulent waves, England flings back the insults of conceits and Of despots and cowards who seek her downfall. "To Arms!" "Hark! The People respond to the call, Their hand to defend and their freedom and rights, As they fought in the past and are ready to fight, The lion of Britain once more to renew As at glorious Trafalgar and fierce Waterloo.

The Frenchman may sneer and the Teuton may smile, But the waves that surround our inviolate isle Saw the Spanish Armada dissolve like a cloud; While for centuries past, self-reliant and proud, We have held with the strong grip of giants the land Which Heaven permitted our race to command. And to-day a great people assemble serene Before their altars, their homes, and their Queen.

Let the banner of England again be unfurled, Like our forefathers we will defy the whole world; No red revolution has sullied our streets, No Commune stained its blood-thirsty teeth; But in every dome, and on earth's farthest wave, We have cast down the tyrant and set free the slave, Our needs will speak for us—the good we have done Will preserve the great Empire our ancestors won.

JOSEPH VUBA

From The Morning Leader, January 1.

LADYSMITH'S SECOND WEEK OF SIEGE.

BOER ATTEMPT TO RUSH THE TOWN.
CELEBRATING THE PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY.

From Our War Correspondent.

Ladysmith, 13 Nov.

Continued from our last.

Turning the quiet day to advantage, the Boers sent in our civilian prisoners taken by them after the evacuation of Dundee. They had been conveyed by train to Pretoria, and of them told me that when he left the Transvaal capital the Boers held 1,311 of our military prisoners, made up of the complement of the armoured train captured near Mafeking early in the war, a troop of the 18th Hussars, the Gloucesters, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and mountain battery artillerymen. The officers, who numbered about 10, were quartered in town, and took their meals at the Transvaal Hotel, while the rank and file were in camp on the Pretoria side.

The Boers in Pretoria were claiming a great victory at Lombard's Kop, which they gained; 2,000 British killed and wounded, which they did not get; 2,000 prisoners, which should be reduced by more than one-half; and also to have occupied Ladysmith, which they have not done up to the present. The Dundee prisoners were sent out to form a camp by themselves in the neutral settlement at Lombard's Kop. This was not altogether a desirable refuge. Limits beyond which no one was allowed to wander were marked out, and three Kaffirs who went over the line to draw water immediately fell victims to the Boers.

Before we went to bed it leaked out that the Boers purposed trying to take the town on the morning. It was the night of November. The Prince of Wales's birthday and Lord Mayor's Show day. We did not wait for the enemy to commence operations. Practically at five

o'clock we landed two shots on their distant hills. They replied at once from eight or ten different points. Their earliest exploits were the picking of a few more shells into the content; the hoisting of a flimsy bungalow a few yards nearer the sky than it was perched up on the ridge above the town; and the breaking of a mule's leg on an open space of ground between Sir George White's headquarters and the Imperial Light Horse camp. Mules appear to possess a singular attraction for artillery fire. Two have since been killed by the explosion of a shell in the backyard of our own quarters.

A terrific burst of musketry fire from behind the hills on the western side of the town indicated that a severe attack was being made upon what was undoubtedly the key to our position. The Manchesters, who occupied Caesar's Camp, lined the hill and engaged the enemy. Practically for the first time our men lay behind entrenchments and the Boers were the attackers. The enemy got his machine guns to work; the thud of his Hotchkiss sounded awfully destructive, but no execution was wrought, our men beating off the onslaught before it became really dangerous.

Scarcely had this rash been stopped than the Boers were upon us again to the north of the town. A squadron of Hussars drew the attack. The Boers swarmed the kopjes and promptly put the cavalry in so tight a corner that a company of the King's Royal Rifles and two companies of the Rifle Brigade were ordered out to support them. The infantry successfully cleared the kopjes, which were so close to the camp that the enemy was able to put rifle shots through the tents of the Naval Brigade. The Rifles lost five wounded in repelling this attack. The Boers, however, suffered very heavily, as our men had the good fortune to surprise a party of the Johannesburg Mounted Police hiding in a gully and bring a considerable number to earth. We captured a wagon-load of rifles and ammunition in this little engagement.

About noon the enemy returned to the attack of the western hill. Again the Manchesters waited for the Boers. They allowed them to get within 500 yards before opening fire. The enemy held his ground stoutly for a time, dodging about amongst his native bonders for cover, but ultimately our fire became too deadly, and he turned and fled. It is estimated that at this spot the Boers left 200 dead upon the field. The Manchesters claim a greater number. We lost a couple of Manchesters killed and several wounded in beating off this second attack upon Caesar's Camp.

During the morning the Boer guns mounted on the Bulwer Hill pitched 50 shells on to the hill held by the Manchesters to back up their attack. Not one man was hurt. But, curiously enough, the first shot they fired in the afternoon drove straight into a redoubt and wounded five of our fellows. They were playing with a shiny biscuit tin, and think they owe their mishap to the enemy having taken it for a heliograph. By the way, while to-day's battle was in progress heliographic communication was established between our hilltops and our troops at Estcourt, whence our relief column is expected to start.

It was a personal satisfaction to myself, because the native runner who got through with my dispatchs last week had been "commandeered" by the authorities on his return as a reward for his sagacity, and there being now no further need for his services he was returned to me, and I started him off to run the gauntlet of the Boers once more. This time the "boy" was less successful; after spending two nights trying to dodge the Boers he returned to town to report lack of progress, but phlegmically started again on Sunday afternoon. Of course we are so completely cut off from the world that no one has the faintest idea of what is getting through to England. "Boys," as the native runners are called, without any regard to age, leave with our messengers, and are never seen again. Possibly they get through, because so far as we can ascertain, when the Boers catch our messengers they simply take their dispatches away, thrash the bearers, and send them back. There is a perfect reign of terror amongst the "boys," and there are not half a dozen who will run the risk of capture for the best Queen's gold we can offer them.

At noon there was a distant hull in the fighting. Suddenly the Lyddite gun on the hill above the spot where I sat banged out a shot that was not a reply to anything. It turned out to be the signal for the royal salute in honor of the Prince of Wales's birthday. The Naval Brigade completed the twenty-one guns. I thought they were firing blank cartridges, but have since heard that the billow having signified the presence of a miss of Boers on the slope behind "Long Tom" our Powerful loss missed themselves by distributing the royal salute amongst them. Let us hope they enjoyed the treat. It must be many years since his Royal Highness's birthday salute has been turned to account for the defence of his countrymen.

Then we heard cheering from surrounding camps. "Tommy" having indicated his throat with an extra lot of rum, was hitting up his voice in thorough British burials. Next the strains of "God Bless the Prince of Wales" rang out. Trumpeter Major Loe, of the Imperial Light Horse, was obliging in his best style. At night the Manchesters lighted a bonfire on their hill to celebrate the anniversary. It signalled at the same time the conclusion of a hard day's fighting, for the enemy made spasmodic efforts to seize the position right up till eight o'clock at night—a most unusual prolongation of hostilities on his part.

During the afternoon the Boers made a most daring attempt to enter the town from the Helpmakaar road. They crowded round the hill and took pot rifle shots at the railway station. A couple of shells routed them, much to the disgust of the Devons, who with the Liverpools and the remnants of the Gloucesters are holding the hill on the east of the town. They declare that had the enemy been allowed to advance unmolested they would have cut off his retreat. The attack, however, was a hardy one, and it is just as well that it should have been nipped in the bud.

Thus it happened that by nightfall we had driven off desperate attacks made on the town from three separate sides, with a loss to ourselves of four killed and about 20 wounded, many, unfortunately, mortally. The Boers must have lost very heavily indeed. I rarely place confidence in estimates that show a great disparity between the casualties of respective sides, but in this case our men took full advantage of cover, while the Boers had to show themselves now and again.

The fact that the Boers spent the whole day of Friday burying their dead is significant. There was a little outpost skirmishing, but only about six shells were fired during the day, and they were from our guns. A heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by rain and hail, burst over the town during the afternoon. The Boers were caught in it, and came to the front of their earthworks to get shelter from the storm. Our gunners noticed the movement, and shelled them back into the rain—if they did no other damage.

Saturday's operations were limited to a spiteful little bombardment of the town, just to help us with the digestion of lunch. The Boers have left off engaging guns and batteries; they are more in their element piling shells into tenanted houses and deserted streets.

Sunday, 12 Nov., rest, as usual.

R. W. S.

MIND THAT CONCERTINA!

The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* also graphically describes attempts to force the Tugela. As instancing the strange inconsistencies of war, he tells this story: "A Zulu driver lashed out with his long whip at his mules, and instantly let drop from his left hand, with a curious native cry of despair that glorified Kafir instrument a concertina. The leader of the mounted company coming behind noticed the instrument lying on the ground. "Mind that concertina!" he shouted. "Pass the word!" He pulled his horse aside, the word was passed, a line of horses in the middle of the company swerved, the forest of legs passed, and, behold, the concertina lay untouched. The next company leader threw up his hand like a driver in the Strand. "Look out, mind the concertina!" Mind the windhammer," said one man to another. And thus all the rest of the brigade passed hurrying on to use all the latest and most civilised means for killing men and destroying property, and inflicting the concertina tenderly as they went."

A BLUNDERING EXPEDITION.

Mr. Robert Cameron, M. P., addressing a meeting at Chelmsford on Tuesday night, said: "I cannot trust myself to speak of the war. Only a few days ago I stood upon the spot on which the 42nd Highlanders were formed two years ago, and only a few days ago I read of 900 of those brave fellows sent upon a blundering expedition upon which they never ought to have been sent, and only 165 of them came back."

"There is something wrong; it should never have happened. That the regiment which has upon its flag the history of 1,000 during attacks and 1,000 desperate retreats which they have covered, should have been that slain upon their banner, is more than death to me. I say that war should never be undertaken with a light heart. The country are proud of such men, but we have no right to drive men against forts and hidden bullets. We ought to have tactics and generalship rather than that."—*Morning Leader*, Jan. 18.

ROUGH ON SUSPECTS.

Writing from Nieuwpoort on Christmas Day a private of the 1st Suffolk says: "The gael and the gaid tents here are simply packed with suspects, two Irishmen, one of whom is an old soldier, being arrested in Rosemead for having, as he said, a look at the soldiers when they arrived there and camped near the junction. The gaoier here tells me that they ought to be set free, as they are well-known to be loyal and reside at Rosemead; but red tapeism prevents their immediate release. It is of course, absolutely necessary that the greatest care should be taken in preventing the transmission of valuable information to the enemy, but ordinary discretion should be exercised to obviate any undue annoyance to innocent persons."

—It is the Boers who have been preparing for, and who have desired, the war in the hopes of realising their programme of 1898—"Africa for the Africans" from the Zambezi to Simon's Bay—and were they to realise their programme we would be glad to know where the benefit would come in, either to the natives whom the Boers have always treated with such cruelty, or to the Afrianders of the Cape Colony who even now form the government of the colony, or to the owners of the gold mines, and, in fact, to civilisation in general?—*Le Sicle*, Paris.

IN BONNIE SCOTLAND.

The editor of the *Sub Rosa* column of the *London Morning Leader* is responsible for the following, which, strange to say, is not of the wild and woolly West but of Scotland. If these incidents become common, we are inclined to believe that the Boers and Zulus and Tagalos will have to undertake a little missionary work:

"You have all heard of the *Scotsman*, I suppose, and amid all the journalistic controversies of these later days I have never known anyone who was prepared to question the solemn, majestic respectability of that paper, which, like the behemoth, has never been known to smile. So when I say that the following particulars are taken from its almost sacred and altogether solemn columns you will know that the account is not the outcome of mere imagination."

The ratepayers of Dunblane were assembled in their hall, and hoot and awa wi ye mon, but abillins I'm thinkin' it was a very fine meeting whatever.

Mr. King, convenor of finance, was first called on, and while proceeding with his statement a ratepayer stood up and said, "We cannot afford to have Mr. King blatherin' nonsense." There were cries of "Shut up" and general uproar, amidst which the Provost requested the ratepayer to "Sit down," to which the ratepayer replied "Go to hell," followed by uproar. Mr. King invited questions.

Now, here is a fine picture. The convenor of finance, pawkie and possibly grey-haired, with spectacles on nose, is explaining the baybees and the waxpences of the situation. The local Long Tom opens fire with an allusion to "blatherin' nonsense." The action becomes general with shouts of "Shut up" until the dignified Provost, riding on the whirlwind and directing the storm, thunders, "Sit down, any then comes the climax in the profane retort, chronicled above. And then with a touch of art which is really sublime it is added, "Mr. King invited questions."

That seems to have cast oil (low-flush) on the troubled waters for a moment, but the storm soon arose again:

Mr. Cameron again caused interruption. Mr. McLean (to the Provost): Is it he that is chairman or you? Mr. Cameron: The whole lot of you are round O's. The Provost: Sit down a minute, Duncan. Mr. Cameron: You're a lot of damned idiots. The Provost: We cannot allow swearing. Mr. Cameron: There is not one of you has any brains to sit there.

And here ended the second round, Cameron apparently having had much the best of it. Time having been called, the meeting resumed, and the careful reporter goes on to record that.

At this stage Mr. P. McLean rose to speak, and a heated altercation took place between him, the Provost, and Cameron, who were all speaking at the same time. The Provost at length got a hearing and said it was just going to say that without our sewage system being so efficient I have no doubt there will be great prosperity to the town. I think we have a great future for Dunblane."

So do I, and I'm sure I hope so too, but why the poor man should have been howled at when his remarks were of so innocent and commonplace a nature I cannot say.

The reference to the "golden time coming for Dunblane" produced another peaceful bill, and then they all came up smiling for the fourth round. It was about a certain slaughter-house and the report proceeds:

At this stage Mr. McLean and the Provost had a dialogue when ex-chief magistrate M. Laren referring to the slaughter-house, thus addressed the Provost—"A man with a pig's head would have built a better one," and later M. Laren said "If you had the good sound sense of a jackass you would have built nothing of the kind." The Provost: "Thank you for the compliment. Any more questions?"

"There were no more questions," and the good Provost pronounced a sort of benediction in this way: "I will consider the meeting over for a season. We have had a very fine meeting." So say we all of us! Long may Dunblane and its sewage and slaughter-house flourish—and if its citizens are not above taking a hint I should advise them to send Cameron to the House of Commons."

S. L. H.

ANARCHY IN VENEZUELA.

Paris, Jan. 17.

The following semi-official note is issued here to day:

"A state of anarchy appears to exist in Venezuela. In consequence of their refusal to advance money to the government the directors of the Bank of Caracas and of the Bank of Venezuela, as well as several notable business men, have been arrested and sent to the Port of San Carlos at Maracaibo, to be kept in custody there."

"M. Montauban, a Frenchman and a director of the Bank of Venezuela, and other foreign notabilities are among those arrested."

"Commerce is completely paralysed, and it means failure for a large number of houses. The French chargé d'affaires is strenuously endeavoring to support the interests of our countrymen, but his action is ineffectual. The French colony is urgently asking that the Atlantic squadron be sent to the Venezuelan coast."—*Renter*.

—The American hospital ship "Maine" arrived at Capetown on January 21st.

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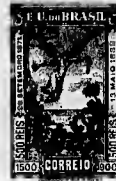
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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE

LONDON, 21ST FEBRUARY, 4.25 A.M.

According to official advices General Sir Redvers Buller has occupied Colenso with but slight resistance from the enemy.

The British troops are now crossing the Tugela river.

The Boers are apparently in full retreat, leaving only a small rearguard camp between Colenso and Ladysmith.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts is at Paardeberg, thirty miles east of Jacobsdal. He is silent as regards military operations.

Advices from Mafeking of February 10th state that the besieged garrison is cheery and confident.

The railway trains are now running to Kimberley.

LONDON, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1900, 6.05 A.M.

The war office has received advice from General Sir Redvers Buller that the 5th division has crossed the Tugela river at Colenso, having defeated the enemy's rearguard and silenced their guns.

There has been four days' fighting at Paardekraal, Orange Free State, between Field Marshal Lord Roberts and General Cronje, and it is believed that the latter is surrounded, but is making a stubborn resistance.

The British force has already lost 9 officers killed and 39 wounded, the latter including Generals Knox and Macdonald.

The list of casualties among the soldiers is as yet unknown.

All the Boers are hurrying to the assistance of General Cronje's hard-pressed army.

LONDON, 23RD FEBRUARY, 6.05 A.M.

General Cronje is surrounded at a drift of the Modder river near Paardeberg.

There was heavy fighting at that place on Sunday, both sides suffering severe losses. The positions of the two armies continue unchanged.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, wishing to avoid the heavy casualties which would result from an assault on the enemy's position, decided to bombard the "langer."

This having been done Gen. Cronje asked for an armistice, which was refused.

Lord Roberts repulsed an attempt of the Boers to relieve Gen. Cronje, taking fifty prisoners.

Large bodies of reinforcements are reaching Lord Roberts' command.

Boer commandos from Ladysmith are arriving on the scene of action.

Barkley West has been reoccupied.

LONDON, 24TH FEBRUARY, 7.15 A.M.

There is absolute silence in regard to General Sir Redvers Buller's movements.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts reports to the war office that he had 146 men killed at Paardeberg on Sunday last.

At Colenso on Wednesday last the British losses numbered 108.

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY, 5.40 A.M.

The Boer commander General Cronje has not yet been compelled to surrender.

On Friday Field Marshal Lord Roberts repulsed Boer forces attempting to relieve General Cronje, killing and wounding many and capturing 100 prisoners, of which he now has 600 in all. The British losses were slight.

General Sir Redvers Buller is now half way to Ladysmith.

There has been incessant hard fighting and the British losses have been heavy.

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

Feb. 20.—The war office has received news of the capture of Colenso by Gen. Buller, which after the occupation of Mlangwani (? Inlawe) hill on the 10th, became indefensible. The combat was won by Gen. Buller, who routed the enemy after driving them into an attack by a feigned retreat. The British losses were 9 killed, 22 wounded and 6 missing. On the 10th the Free States forces were driven out of Petrusburg, 50 miles from Bloemfontein, after a sharp fight in which the British lost 38 killed and wounded. The Laffan agency denies a report that General Cronje has been surrounded. In his encounter near Kimberley on the 14th, 15th and 16th Gen. French lost 2 officers killed and 6 wounded, and 5 soldiers killed and 32 wounded and missing. Another telegram says that

Lieuts. Hesketh, Linlock and Baulmy were killed, and Capt. Gordon and Thos. and Lieuts. Durand, Brassy, Fordey and Long wounded. Lord Roberts has advised the war office that he has occupied Paardeberg, 30 miles east of Jacobsdal. From Capetown it is reported that the Free States, ten thousand in number, are evacuating northern Cape Colony to combat the invasion of their own country. The house of commons has adopted the government proposal to increase the standing army to 120,000 men, and also a credit of 13 millions sterling for expenses of the war in South Africa. From Lourenco Marques it is cabled that the Portuguese have apprehended some cavalry equipment destined for the Boers.

Feb. 21.—Among the wounded in the encounters with General Cronje's forces on the 10th, 17th and 18th, were Generals Knox and Macdonald. The British also lost Col. Ashmun, Capt. Warlaw and Newbury and 6 lieutenants killed and 39 officers wounded. Particulars of the battles have not been received. (The British forces are those commanded by Gen. Kelly Kenny and Macdonald.) At Crocodile pools, above Mafeking, the Boers repulsed the British forces under Col. Plimmer, the latter having 6 wounded, including Capt. French. A telegram from Gen. Buller announces that the 5th division crossed the Tugela to-day. Gen. Buller found the town of Colenso abandoned by the enemy.

The reported relief of Ladysmith is not confirmed. The Times says that advices have been received in London that many of the Boers in Natal under Gen. Joobert have gone to the Orange Free State. It is believed in high military circles that Lord Roberts has failed to crush Gen. Cronje and capture Bloemfontein. A Pretoria telegram says that the Boers at Paardeberg, under Steyn and De Wet, defeated the division of British forces seeking to surround Gen. Cronje.

In the house of lords the proposal to establish conscription in Great Britain was rejected. In the house of commons the Thomas resolution to reopen the Jameson raid incident was rejected at the request of the government.

Feb. 22.—A Capetown telegram says the wounds received by Generals Knox and Macdonald are not serious. To-day's telegrams do not give a clear idea of the situation in the Orange Free State. On Sunday Gen. Kelly Kenny initiated an attack on Gen. Cronje at a point north of the Modder river. The battle lasted until midnight, the British losses being considerable. On Monday the British renewed the attack with 50 pieces of artillery, causing great losses to the enemy. The result was still undecided. On Tuesday Gen. Cronje sent emissaries to the British camp proposing an armistice for the burial of the dead, which Gen. Kitchener refused. Up to latest advices the situation remained unaltered. Lord Roberts has advised the war office that in a reconnaissance on Tuesday he was recognised impossible to carry the enemy's position by assault without heavy loss, and he had therefore resolved to continue bombarding it. He had also sent a division to meet a reinforcement of Boers, which had been beaten and dispersed with a loss of 50 prisoners, besides a large number of killed and wounded. The prisoners reported that they had come from Ladysmith. The British had only two officers and four soldiers slightly wounded. The Evening News correspondent says this force was commanded by Gen. Botha. The war office is advised that during the crossing of the Tugela Capt. Thurburn and Lieuts. Colchester, Wemyss and Packe were killed. Ladysmith dispatch of the 19th says the bombardment continues and that the Boers seem to be as numerous as ever. The Times correspondent says the Boers still occupy unsalutary positions which prevent Gen. Buller's advance to Ladysmith.

Feb. 23.—The news to-day in regard to the fighting at Paardeburg, on the Modder river, is only a repetition of yesterday's news. The British losses on Sunday were 146 killed. An official notice says that Gen. Buller's losses on Monday and Tuesday were 13 killed and 102 wounded. Another telegram says that Gen. Buller has advised the war office that his losses on Tuesday and Wednesday were 9 killed and 11 wounded. The following casualties in crossing the Tugela among officers is reported: Killed, Capt. Crealock and Holt; Lieuts. Falconer and Parr; wounded, Col. Reeves, Capt. Philippe and Elger, Lieuts. Wingfield, Digby and Middleton. A telegram from Ladysmith says that 6,000 Boers have left that vicinity for Bloemfontein. A Pretoria telegram says that Gen. Cronje reports having lost 14 killed on the 20th, and that Gen. DeWet had joined him.

Feb. 24.—The encampment of Gen. Cronje is now called Koodooskraal, and Paardeberg. (These telegrams are becoming more exasperating. They reflect no credit on military censorship, which seems to be as incapable of common sense requirements as the war office itself.) The bombardment of the Boer position continued Wednesday. North of the river 2,000 Boers were assembled which a later telegram says had been routed by Gen. French, losing 300 men. On Thursday the British received great quantity of supplies. From Brussels Dr. Leyds says it is untrue that Gen. Cronje is surrounded, as his communications with Pretoria are open. A Pretoria telegram says the same thing. From Kimberley it is telegraphed that Gen. Joobert with the bulk of his army has left the margin of the Tugela and has moved north. Gen. Buller telegraphs that on the 22nd he had 3

officers killed and 14 wounded, among the latter Gen. Wynne. A later telegram says that the troops under Gen. Buller crossed the Tugela on the 22nd and attacked the Boer commandos from Ermelo and Middleburg, but had been repulsed. The attack was renewed on the 23rd, but with the same result and with heavy losses to the British. The bubonic pest at Aden is developing at an alarming rate. At Capetown some very difficult cases have been arrested, accused of denoting a train conducting volunteers.

Feb. 25.—Yesterday advices were received from Lord Roberts stating that he had repulsed various attempts of Boers from Natal to rescue Gen. Cronje, causing them severe losses and taking 100 prisoners. The British had 9 killed and 24 wounded. No telegrams have since been received. The position of Gen. Cronje is considered desperate. From Natal Gen. Buller is said to have captured several Boer encampments and is within six miles of Ladysmith, but is making progress very difficult. A later telegram says he has been unable to capture the central point of Groblerskloof, where the resistance has been most tenacious. (It is doubtful, then, that he is within six miles of Ladysmith.) Gen. Methuen has occupied Barkly West. At Dordrecht the Boers have received reinforcements and are about to assume the offensive. The British government has adopted extraordinary measures for the defence of the Indian frontier. Some newspapers state that Lord Salisbury is inclined to promise an honorable and equitable solution of the South African war.

France.

Feb. 20.—In his examination to-day Marcel Habert affirmed that the Patriotic League and its president, Paul Deroulade, were genuinely republican and had refused to entertain royalist schemes. In the deputies to-day Gen. Gallifet stated that thanks to a slight modification invented by Gen. Deloye, France will have in six months time the best rifle known.

Feb. 21.—The widow of Marshal MacMahon has died. The Thuan factory, at Rennes, is said to be making 200,000 artillery projectiles for the Transvaal. The French and Russian press is advocating intervention in the Anglo-Boer war.

Feb. 23.—Marcel Habert was to-day found guilty of conspiracy, with mitigating circumstances, and was sentenced to five years banishment. A report is current at Cherbourg that plans of the construction and armament of the submarine boat "Naval," have been divulged.

Feb. 24.—The Figaro says that serious divergencies have arisen between Salisbury and Chamberlain in regard to the South African war. It is asserted that Germany has secured plans of the submarine boat "Naval." The French papers publish news of the defeat of a force of British cavalry which had attacked Gen. DeWet. The Senate has adopted the report of the tariff commission in regard to coffee duties.

Feb. 25.—A fire has broken out at Saint-Ouen in the deposit of oils, alcohols and petroleum, causing losses to an aggregate of two millions francs. Injuries were caused to about 130 persons by the fire and explosions. A telegram from Cairo says that five officers of the garrison there have been placed under arrest.

Germany.

Feb. 20.—A Berlin dispatch says that 100,000 carpenters have struck, but no violence has occurred.

Feb. 21.—In the Reichstag to-day a resolution of several Alsatian deputies ordering the suppression of dictatorial powers in the government of their province, was adopted in spite of the opposition of the chancellor of the empire.

Feb. 25.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a telegram from Jacobsdal stating that the attempt to turn the Boer position at Paardeberg had failed, the British having had 100 officers and 1,500 men killed. The Boers at first lost ground, which they afterwards recovered.

Feb. 24.—The German government denies having bought the plans of the French submarine boat "Naval."

Feb. 25.—Another million of marks has been appropriated for the expenses of the German exhibit at the Paris exposition. The German press says that Gen. Cronje has forced the British lines at Paardeberg and has united with Gen. Botha.

Portugal.

Feb. 20.—In Oporto the republican deputies were re-elected whose previous election had been annulled.

United States.

Feb. 23.—There was a great popular manifestation in Chicago to-day in favor of the Boers. A demonstration was made in front of the British consulate where the latter was compelled to haul down the British flag. A revolution has broken out at Port Limon, Costa Rica. The U. S. government has withdrawn all claims to the island of Capazana, Sulu, and Sibutu, south of the Philippines.

Feb. 24.—The British consul at Chicago says he has no protest to make in regard to yesterday's demonstration.

Spain.

Feb. 20.—Sagueron the republican chief, is gravely ill.

Feb. 21.—A fire at Ataque es, province of Valladolid, destroyed 150 houses, leaving many people homeless.

Feb. 23.—The minister of finance has again failed to secure the support of the minority fractions of the cortes.

Austria.

Feb. 20.—A conspiracy has been discovered in Galicia, whose object is the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland.

Feb. 24.—A telegram from Warsaw says a railway accident on the bridge across the Vistula caused the death of 25 persons.

Feb. 25.—A Trieste telegram notes the arrival there from Brazil of the steamer "Orion" with three cases and one death of yellow fever, and the steamer "Breda" also with three cases and one death of the same disease. A quarantine of seven days has been imposed.

Belgium.

Feb. 20.—The students at Gand have become so divided and excited on the religious question that serious conflicts have resulted, many being injured.

THE WIDOW.

"O Watchman, look again and hark,
What lost thou hear and see?"
"I hear a sobbing in the dark
Of widow'd souls like thee.
I hear a sound that drowns in tears
The War cry far away!"
That sound of sorrow in her ears,
The Widow knelt to pray.
"O Watchman, gaze across the night
And watch my hosts again,
For surely troops of Angels bright
Are hovering round the slain!"
"Angels of Death in raiment red
Pass, but in wrath divine."
The Widow moaned, "God help the Dead,
And loving hearts like mine!"
"O Watchman, seek the night afar
For Him, our God and Lord,
Among those thunder-clouds of War
Doth He not wield the Sword?"
"Lady, indeed I see Him there,
But bow'd in wee like thee!"
The Widow, moaning in despair,
Pray'd still on bended knee.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

A WAR NURSING HITCH.

A difficulty in connection with the nursing of our wounded soldiers is pointed out by the "Hospital."

It seems that an edict has gone forth that female nurses are to be employed at the base hospitals only, and not in those in the immediate rear of the combatant forces or on the lines of communication.

The result is that unless an auxiliary hospital can find male nurses it is tied to the base, or, in other words, to the coast.

Unfortunately there are no male nurses to be had, and if an auxiliary hospital wants to move forward it must get men, say St. John Ambulance men, who are well trained in first aid, but not practically trained or experienced in nursing.

Much is thus being sacrificed—in the opinion of the "Hospital"—to mere war office red-tape; for there is perfect safety in the country for a long distance inland, and no reason why trained women nurses should not be employed. —Daily Mail.

THE BOER FORCES.

The Cape Times gives the following estimate of the Boer forces:—

Transvaalers.....	40,000
Mercenaries.....	4,500
Citizens untrained since 1897.....	3,000
Citizens untrained before 1897.....	5,000
Total Transvaalers.....	52,500
Free States.....	27,500
Portuguese.....	2,500
Cape rebels.....	4,500
	34,500

This gives the Boers 87,000 men, but losses have to be deducted.

A TARDY ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Financial News correspondent at DeWet, writing December 21st, says:—
"Our generals—and not our generals only, but all of us practically, homeborn and colonist, regular and irregular—have made the mistake of not only underestimating the strength of the enemy but of mistaking his intelligence. The Highlanders of the Transvaal have always been fond of talking of the 'ignorant Boer'; but they have chosen to forget that, notwithstanding his home-spun suit and his wretched school, he has sprung from the most intelligent type of the European race, and that all his life he has been fighting against fearful odds, and only survived owing to his ability to combine intelligence with courage."

—Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington is stated to be under orders for South Africa. He has had great and varied experience in South African war. He commanded the mounted infantry in the Diamond Fields expedition of 1875; served in the Kafir war of 1877, and against Sikukuni in 1878-9, when he had charge of the Transvaal volunteers, so that he knows the Boers better than most men. He took part in the Basuto war of 1880, and was with Sir Charles Warren in the Bechuanaland expedition of 1884-5. —Daily Mail, Jan. 16.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 27th, 1900.

THANKS to the interposition of Providence, the residents of this capital have been spared the trials which have been experienced in Rio Grande, Uruguay and Argentina. But if we conclude from this that Providence is on our side and will continue to protect us against the results of our own ignorance and folly, we shall wake up some day to find ourselves mistaken. We can not count always on the rains to water our streets and cleanse our drains, nor can we hope that low temperatures will always protect us from the rapid development of a fever epidemic. Unless better counsels prevail we shall some day pay dearly for our apathy and negligence, just as we have done before, and just as many interior towns have done. We do not need elaborate sanitary appliances nor needless sanitary commissions, but we need a few commonplace things like cleanliness, good food, an abundance of water, frequently flushed drains, watered streets in the hot season, shade trees, etc. Or, in other words, we want to have all fever-breeding agencies removed and made innocuous, we want the means of reducing the temperature in the hot season, and we want pure and wholesome food and water. We can do without the bath-houses, quarantine stations and salaried sanitary commissions on which so much money is being expended, much better than we can do without these. Some years ago the service of watering the streets in summer was discontinued, much to our discomfort and inconvenience, and yet money enough is thrown away on useless precautions to maintain the service. Nothing has been done for some time on the opening of narrow, crooked streets which impede the free circulation of the sea breezes, or for the improvement of muddy, bad-smelling shore lines from which fever is sure to come in hot weather. Taxation and hard times are also cutting us off from a good and wholesome food supply—the best and most rational safeguard against epidemics that any people can have. We have water enough, it is to be said, but it is so badly distributed that some have more than enough while others have little. And as for flushing the drains and watering the streets, why should we not use the unlimited supply of pure sea-water which lies at our doors? Some of our principal thoroughfares might be washed clean with it every day, and the drains in the thickly-settled districts could easily be flushed at frequent intervals. In our opinion, Rio de Janeiro can be made as healthy as any other city if Dr. Common Sense is put at the head of her sanitary affairs.

ATTENTION has been called to the circumstance that the regulation which goes into effect next month in regard to the use of Portuguese on labels of foreign goods, is contrary to the provisions of the trademark law which has thus far permitted the registry of Portuguese names and labels as trademarks.

Hundreds of these trademarks have been registered, and for a term of years, the government undertaking to protect them against fraudulent practices. But who is to protect them against the government itself? Under this new law, the government forbids the admission of merchandise bearing the labels to which it has granted trademark rights for a term of years. This is a deliberate breach of faith and breach of contract, and were it brought before the supreme court we are inclined to believe that it would be declared illegal and invalid. Surely the government must respect its own contracts and its own promises. It can not play fast and loose with foreign commercial interests in this manner without contributing to the complete discredit of the country.

THE *Nolleia* seems to have abandoned its doubtless well-meant but certainly unsuccessful efforts to furnish to its readers information concerning public expenditure. And yet it is natural to suppose that at the present time there is, or at least ought to be, more of such information available than there was some months ago, when that journal undertook to furnish it. And there is no doubt that correct information on the subject of public expenditure would now be very acceptable. A good deal was said at one time about retrenchment, but nothing very definite has ever been made public and the subject has been almost dropped. On the other hand it is known that in some items of expenditure the budget appropriations for 1899 have been exceeded. We are moreover informed that the revenue derived last year from import duties is about 30,000,000\$ less than the amount estimated in the budget, that the receipts of the Central railway are over 2,000,000\$ less, and that there has been considerable shrinkage in some other sources of revenue. The revenue derived from consumption taxes is perhaps equal to the amount estimated, but even this is doubtful. Under these circumstances it would give the public much pleasure to learn that in some of the items of expenditure there have been reductions sufficient to cover not only the excess in others, but also the deficiency in revenue.

ON THE 13th inst. the Brazilian minister at Washington introduced Senhor da Graça, the official delegate of Brazil at the International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia, to Mr. Hay, state secretary, and the project suggested by Senhor da Graça for the establishment of an American steamship line to co-operate with the Brazilian line, which carries on its operations along the Brazilian coast and in the principal rivers of South America, was discussed. Mr. Hay has forwarded the memorandum submitted by Senhor da Graça to the chairman of the commerce committee of the senate and the house of representatives.

South American Journal, Jan. 20.
We do not know what Sr. Cordeiro da Graça is proposing to do, but it may be said that "an American line to co-operate with the Brazilian line" will not work. The only feasible scheme is for a line under the Brazilian flag and under one management. Brazil does not permit foreign flags to engage in the coasting traffic, and as this will be the company's most valuable recourse, it will be necessary to run the steamers under the Brazilian flag. And even then, the requirements in regard to officers and crews, will heavily handicap the company undertaking the service because of the lack of competent, trustworthy officers and efficient crews. To meet the provisions of the law and at the same time provide efficient officers and engineers, a considerable number of these would have to become Brazilian citizens. It may be presumed that Sr. Cordeiro da Graça has not made this point clear.

THE CONSUMPTION TAXES.

In default of definite figures, which have not yet been published, the following incomplete returns in regard to the revenue derived from consumption taxes in 1898 and 1899 are not devoid of interest:

	1898 (Collected on 4 classes of merchandise)	1899 (Collected on 11 classes of merchandise)
At the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office.	3,845,599\$	8,291,704\$
At custom-houses.	5,934,318\$	8,719,968\$
At other revenue stations.	4,768,258\$	not stated

In framing the budget for 1899 congress increased the rate of taxation on certain articles already subject to consumption taxes and extended those taxes to seven more classes of merchandise, making eleven with the four already taxed. It was estimated in the budget that the revenue derived from consumption taxes on the four original classes of merchandise would amount last year to 18,500,000\$, being 3,915,825\$ or about 27% more than the amount (as far as ascertained) thus collected in 1898.

In view of the incompleteness of the figures so far published we do not yet feel warranted in hazarding an opinion in regard to the correctness of the estimate. At the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office the consumption taxes on those four classes of merchandise produced last year 7,066,336\$, against 3,845,599\$ in 1898, the increase being 3,220,737\$, or nearly 84%. At the Rio de Janeiro custom-house they produced last year 1,412,683\$, against 1,052,115\$ in 1898, the increase being 360,568\$, or about 37%. The result at these

two revenue stations consequently justifies the budget estimate; but at other stations the showing is not so favorable.

Unfortunately the returns for these stations do not discriminate the amount of revenue derived from each class of merchandise. What they show, however, is that at the custom-houses, with the exclusion of that of Rio de Janeiro, the consumption taxes on seven classes of merchandise in 1899 produced 6,883,702\$, against 1,832,205\$ produced by the taxes on four classes of merchandise in 1898. Of the consumption tax revenue collected last year at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house about 78% appertains to the four original classes of merchandise. In the same proportion the revenue derived from the consumption taxes on these classes of merchandise at the other custom-houses would amount to about 5,370,000\$, or only 10% more than in 1898. We avail with much interest the publication of definite returns.

BRITISH CHURCH RECONSTRUCTION.

Through the courtesy of the treasurer of the British Church Fund we are permitted to reproduce the balance sheet and special subscription list of the Building Fund, destined for the reconstruction of the church in this city. Taking into consideration the extreme business depression ruling in this country and the size of the British colony, the results achieved are highly complimentary to the liberality of our colony.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1899.

Expenditure.	
Paid Antonio Januzzi, Imão & Co. for cost of reconstruction	Rs. 108,228\$920
Paid R. Sissenre for preliminary plans	300\$000
Donation to Y. M. C. Association for use of its room for services	500\$000
Receipt stamps and postages	45\$100
Advertisements	76\$000
Credit balance	3,664\$910
	Rs. 112,812\$930

Income:	
Legacy G. A. Maiden	£369.35
9d 6c. 7 11/16d.	Rs. 11,525\$850
General donations	94,273\$160
Collection, service March 1898 at Copacabana cinema	33\$000
Collection, service July 1898 at London & Brazilian Bank chancery	28\$000
Offerings on day of reopening Church ditto Queen's birthday	866\$500
	316\$800
Interest allowed by Bank	1,002\$410
Less interest on debentures	78\$520
	994\$890

Concert at S. Pedro de Alcântara:	
Sale of tickets	9,065\$000
Sale of programmes	122\$000
	9,187\$000

Expenses:	
Hire of theatre	500\$000
" orchestra	5,110\$000
" piano	150\$000
" carriages	60\$000
Printing of tickets	260\$000
Advertisements	214\$000
Deficit at bar	40\$000
Sundry postages	78\$270
	4,412\$270
	4,774\$730

Rs. 112,812\$930
The cost of restoration of the organ has been contracted for at a cost of Rs. 5,000\$000, which leaves the sum of Rs. 1,335\$090 still to be found.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1899.
F. S. PRYOR,
Treasurer.
Audited and found correct,
C. H. LLOYD.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR Rs. 91,273\$160 TO THE BUILDING FUND OF THE BRITISH CHURCH, COMPILED ON 31ST DECEMBER 1899:	
London and Brazilian Bank Ltd. Rs. 10,000\$000	
London and River Plate Bank Ltd.	7,500 000
Quayle Davidson & Co.	5,000\$000
R. S. Quayle	1,000 000
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T. G. Cross	150 000
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Norton Megaw & Co.	4,000 000
H. A. Delisle	3,850 000
P. S. Nicolson & Co.	3,000 000
Rio Flour Mills & Granaries	2,500 000
E. Ashworth & Co.	2,500 000
Walter Block & Co.	2,000 000
Knowles & Foster, London	2,000 000
C. F. Hargreaves	1,500 000
F. S. Pryor	1,460 000
Staff, London & River Plate Bank	1,055 000

Subscriptions of 1,000\$000 each:

James B. Kennedy, E. H. Tootal, Henry Rogers Sons & Co. Ltd., Brazilian Coal Co. Ltd., José Maria da Conceição Jr., F. Ross Duffield, Wm. Edwards, Brazilian Contracts Corporation Ltd.	
Royal Mail Packet Co. £ 26 5s.	88,452\$00
Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd. £ 26 5s. 7 1/2d.	869 000
Dennistoun Cross & Co. £ 21 6s. 5 1/2d.	857 900
Staff, London & Brazilian Bank	853 600
F. H. O. Cross	750 000
Rev. Irvine Crawshaw	660 000
Louis Gray	500 000
Basil Praeland	500 000
Staff, Western & Braz. Teleg. Co.	455 000
F. S. Youle	430 000
Elmhurst & Co., New York £ 10.	417 390
£ 5 1/2d.	
J. C. Sheppard	400 000
H. Saville	400 000
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E. F. Broad	390 000
David MacNeill	330 000
Staff, Leopoldina Railway Co.	300 000
Allan C. Nathan	300 000
Antonio Luiz dos Santos	300 000
J. T. Maury	295 000
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Anonymous "In Memoriam 27-3-95"	80\$000
£ 2 @ 6d.	
C. Arnold	75 000
Anonymous, £ 25 @ 7 1/2d.	68 000
F. L. Youle	60 000

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Reg. Gellop, £ 1	40\$850
Edwin G. Wyatt	40\$000
Miss Adelaide Wilson, £ 1 @ 7 1/2d.	32\$400

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M. Fletcher	25\$000
Mrs. Arthur Fierz	25\$000

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Subscriptions of 10\$ each:

J. B. Miller, R. C. Brooke, Anonymous, Anonymous.	
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CORRESPONDENCE.

ROMAN STYLE.

XXIII Feb. MCM.

To the Editor.
Sir.—Notwithstanding the appeal to the Caesar, over whom your correspondent in this week's issue amusingly throws a confetti of epithets, I maintain that my statement is correct.

His isolated quotation simply shows that it is possible so to write without proving that it is preferable to the shorter form. But rules are not founded on single examples, and where there are differences of usage, that one is selected which has the greatest weight of authority.

Take for example such a form as "octodecim", which is found in some Latin authors for 18, yet grammarians give usually only the preferable form "duodeviginti", which in writing Latin would be the correct form to be employed.

If my friend from the university of Killaloe wishes to follow Caesar implicitly, he will be involved in such roundabout forms as "numerus milium C et X" instead of the more rational MCCC. So too, if he wants to write MDCCC, he has authority for it; for my own part I think that those are correct who follow rules deduced from a study, not of one author, but of many.

Yours truly, LONDON.

P. S.—I am assuming that the quotation is given in good faith, but the reference as printed is quite wrong.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A force of 100 men left Pará for Manaus on the 22nd inst., to join the Acre expedition.

—A defalcation of 30,000 to 40,000 in federal revenue stamps is said to have been discovered in Santos.

—The governor of São Paulo, Col. Fernando Prestes de Albuquerque, visited the fever-stricken city of Sorocaba on the 20th.

—A telegram of the 21st inst. from Pernambuco says that troops were to leave on that day for Rio Acre. The number is not stated.

—The Belgian explorer Comblin has advised his consul at Pará that the explorations of the Rio Jurua have given highly satisfactory results.

—A jury at Piracicaba has unanimously absolved Sr. João de Almeida Sampaio who killed the artist Almeida Junior when in company with his wife.

—Torrential rains were experienced at Bahia during the past week. We hope to hear that they extended up through the interior where so much damage has been done by drought.

—The gubernatorial election in Espírito Santo appears to have resulted in the choice of Montez Freire as governor and Cerqueira Lima as lieutenant governor.

—Telegrams from the provinces state that carnival is arousing very little animation. And very naturally so! There is not so very much money in circulation just now.

—It is stated that the deaths from yellow fever at Sorocaba average 20 a day. There has been a large migration from the city, whose population is said to be reduced from 10,000 to 4,000.

—A Pará telegram of the 25th says that, according to one who knows, the affairs of the state of Amazonas have reached such a stage of shameful scandals that the federal government will have to intervene. But how about the "vibe" in the federal eye?

—The vicar of Sorocaba and president of the relief commission, Mgr. João Soares do Amaral, died of yellow fever at Sorocaba on the 21st. He had shown great activity and dedication in the work of extending relief to the people of that fever-stricken town.

—At Amparo, São Paulo, on the 19th inst., a married couple went out of the house, leaving an infant of six months alone. Hearing the child scream the mother hurried back to find that a dog had begun to devour it. The child was so mutilated that it died soon after.

—The British government has appointed Mr. Percy John Frederick Stanforth to be British consul for the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, excepting the city of Porto Alegre, to reside at Rio Grande, and Mr. Anthonie Archer to be consul at Porto Alegre.

—The *Tribuna do Povo* of Santos, of the 21st, says that a judicial investigation is said to have been opened in regard to three bills signed with the falsified signature of a capitalist recently deceased, and amounting to \$5,000. It is said that several well-known persons are involved in the transaction.

—The morality of those who are supposed to be charged with the preservation of order and the enforcement of the law, is admirably shown in the case of the soldier in Bahia who was called to the room of his commanding officer, Col. Edmund Pittencon, who had just committed suicide. The soldier improved the opportunity to steal the revolver with which the unfortunate officer took his life, and it could not be found when later on a formal investigation was turned up at Bupirac.

—Writing of the yellow fever epidemic in Sorocaba (*Diário Popular*, Feb. 21) Dr. Carlos Vasconcelos says:—"There are streets and whole streets where all are either ill or convalescent. There are houses where 5, 6 and even 9 patients are found, whole families have been stricken by the epidemic; the factories are nearly all closed; the hotels, barber-shops, dry-goods shops, bakeries and even pharmacies are closed; there are only two pharmacies open which fill the doctors' prescriptions. Desolation and mourning are seen on every side. I affirm that there exist about 600 patients, including those in the hospital. To-day Dr. Fajardo and I saw 46 new cases." The present population of Sorocaba is estimated at 4,000!

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government has accepted the proposal of Dr. José Estácio de Lima Brandão for the lease of the Sul de Pernambuco railway.

—The director of the Central railway has been authorized to furnish a locomotive to the Rio do Ouro line to replace one damaged recently on the Iguaçu branch.

—The minister of industry thinks the net receipts of the Central railway can be increased to eight thousand contos this year. Possibly it can be done, but will be undertake to make it a real net result, and not a fictitious one through the non-payment of accounts as was done last year.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 17th February last were 366,612 in currency, against 305,491 in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 61,121. The rate of exchange (77.8d.) was also 19,32d. better, and the sterling equivalent was \$12,030, against \$9,268 last year, showing an increase of \$2,762. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been \$74,365, against \$65,785 in the same period of last year.

—On the 19th inst. the treasury paid accounts owing various parties for supplies to an aggregate of 1,057,000\$. Some accounts dated from 1893.

—The minister of industry has requested the minister of finance to provide for the acceptance of 325,019\$567 from the Leopoldina Railway Co., of which 295,319\$234 is the surplus between receipts and expenditures of the Caragolha line for the second half of 1895, and 29,678\$333 represents an excess of interest paid the company for the same period in anticipation, when it should have been for only 173 days, to 20th December, the date when the line passed into other hands by virtue of a judicial decision.

—We are advised on one hand that the proposal of the Companhia Edificadora for the lease of the Central railway is being favorably considered by the government, and that it will probably be accepted. On the other hand we hear that the President is wholly in accord with the minister of industry, who is opposed to leasing the road to any one. The minister of finance, who is urging the lease, also counts on the President's support. How the struggle will end we can not foresee, but it appears that the syndicate named in these columns a couple of weeks ago is out of the run.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

	1899	1898	increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	5,205,334	4,591,358	904,976
Passengers carried.....	11,873	11,458 1/2	414 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	67,768\$416	61,548\$130	13,905\$70
do since Jan. 1.....	1,666,568\$720	1,504,272\$510	114,626\$870
For week ending December 19th.....			decrease

	1899	1898	increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	5,474,873	5,027,767	473,096
Passengers carried.....	11,532 1/2	10,100	1,232 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	75,608\$750	67,357\$210	16,353\$640
do since Jan. 1.....	1,735,988\$890	1,464,178\$510	114,295\$870
For week ending December 23rd.....			decrease

	1899	1898	increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	4,684,085	3,700,351	792,635
Passengers carried.....	13,203 1/2	13,799	995 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	78,838\$750	66,126\$600	14,728\$120
do since Jan. 1.....	1,906,037\$720	1,572,608\$590	116,557\$870
For week ending December 30th.....			decrease

	1899	1898	increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	3,491,880	3,065,278	426,602
Passengers carried.....	12,747	10,926 1/2	1,820 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	53,589\$870	47,018\$410	10,603\$870
do since Jan. 1.....	1,850,043\$720	1,575,543\$330	106,003\$870

SHIPPING NOTES

—The coasting steamer "Rio Pardo" arrived at Desterro in distress on the 21st. She was out of coal.

—The Montevideo sanitary authorities have increased the quarantine on arrivals from Rio and Santos to 48 hours, says a telegram of the 23rd.

—The Royal Mail str. "Clyde" passed through this port on the 22nd inst., working in quarantine and having no communication with the shore.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires and Montevideo published this morning (Monday) state that another change has been made in the quarantine—the new imposition being 48 hours against Rio and five days against Santos.

—A telegram from Pará of the 21st inst. announces that the cruiser "Tiradentes" had gone aground on the Buissid bank, in sight of the light-house. Assistance had been sent, but it was found that the cruiser could not be towed off until high water.

—A Buenos Aires telegram published here Sunday morning says that quarantine on steamers touching at Rio de Janeiro and carrying an Argentine doctor will be 24 hours. A day or two before it was stated that the quarantine would be 48 hours. Is it not about time to resent these arbitrary impositions?

—The passengers who left Rio on the 22nd inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Clyde" for Europe, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Saunders, 3 children and infant, Mrs. Abilia Pinto, Baroness Indilham, Messrs. A. Portella, J. da Costa, wife, 2 children, infant and servant, Arthur Muesser, A. F. Souza, R. J. Reidy, E. Muller and A. S. Williamson.

—The Lamport & Holt liner "Coleridge" left Rio on the 17th inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York, with the following passengers: Mrs. F. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Maundin, Mrs. Amelia Silva, Mrs. Albertina Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Moulinier, Mrs. M. Ribeiro, Mrs. M. Damazia, Miss Freda Mawson, Drs. F. P. Oliveira, J. S. Aguiar, J. A. Xavier, Messrs. F. M. Gonçalves, J. A. Damiani, Otto Scheidtmann, Gonçalo André P. Sacret, J. Veiga, A. M. Siqueira, J. Goussard Sob., M. Barboza, J. H. de Mattos, J. Coelho de Almeida, Jack Mawson, Gustavo Massow, C. Luce, L. P. Cavazzoni, R. Borges, J. Ferreira, Antonio Pereira, Luiz B. Lopes, J. C. Guimarães, J. P. Coelho and 57 third-class.

—We wish to call Dr. Nuno de Andrade's attention to the fact that bubonic pest is increasing in China and has broken out at Aden. Quarantine against those places should be declared at once.

—The grant of three months pay to officers of the army promoted has been extended to those that are transferred.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of to-day appears with only four pages. The times are bad, neighbor, are n't they?

—It is announced that Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, director of the *Journal do Commercio*, is about to leave for Europe.

—We hear that the new chaplain of the British Church of this city is expected to arrive here about the end of April next.

—We are printing this issue on Monday, a day earlier than usual, owing to the difficulty of doing anything on carnival Tuesday.

—Reports are current that cases of suspected pest have again been discovered in Buenos Aires, but the sanitary authorities deny it. No one however credits the denial.

—We regret to note the death on the 22nd of the well-known naval constructor, Carlos Moreux, for many years resident here. He was highly esteemed in naval and civilian circles.

—On last Thursday Danião Lisboa was wounded with a revolver bullet while engaged in defending his wife from the insults of three loafers on Rua da Urugayana. The loafers were arrested.

—We are requested to state that Rev. Irvine Crawshaw will hold a Church of England service in Icarary on Sunday next, 8 p.m., at No. 25 Rua Gaviao Peixoto. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—We are now deep in the follies of carnival. Although times are bad and money difficult to get, not a small sum is expended on bits of colored paper, which is thrown about much in the same way that water was once thrown.

—Sunday afternoon, just when the carnival maskers began to get lively and the city was filling up with spectators, a heavy rainstorm came up and stopped the proceedings. It rained nearly all night and threatens to spoil Tuesday's fun also.

—Reports have been current for some time of a monarchist conspiracy, but we very much doubt that it is anything more than talk. The people are deeply discontented, and under such conditions everybody conspires. As we go to press we hear that an important arrest has been made, but we have no confirmation of it.

—The committee at work on military reorganization is said to be in favor of dividing the army into four divisions and two independent brigades. If this is true, the committee has evidently failed to be duly impressed with the futility of attempting to maintain an army on a scale incompatible with the resources of the country. We have an impression, somehow, that they are trying to reorganize to fit the officers, rather than to fit the effective strength of the army.

—In another place, the Committee charged with securing voluntary subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund are asking intending subscribers to send in their lists and names. It will be most difficult for members of the Committee to see every one, and it is not too much therefore for them to make this request. And to this we may be permitted to add, that we hope the response will be prompt and generous. Good work has been done with the funds so far in the relief of suffering and in meeting the urgent needs of those dependent on the soldiers at the front.

—We were hoping that with the advent of the cool weather in February, our colony would come out scatheless from the ravages of yellow fever this year; but fate has been against us, and in another paragraph we record the first case, which we hope will be the last. Last year our colony suffered somewhat heavily in proportion to our numbers, and such good men as Rev. C. D. McCarthy, Mr. Alch Murray, Mr. Grimsditch and Mr. P. E. Cobby, with a dozen of others less well known generally, were lost to us. The city is practically free of yellow fever just now, which makes the death of Mr. Sidney Henderson all the sadder.

—Didn't I tell you that he's a consummate military and financial strategist, as well as an unconditional concentrationist?—What's he been concentrating now, Joseph C.?—Why, the headquarters of the two armies—the Braz's and the Special Statistics. It's really a masterly stroke of economy. It's really a masterly stroke of economy. It's really a masterly stroke of economy. I went there the other day and found quite a family, I assure you.—But what'll I tell you, Joseph C.?—The very question I asked him.—And what did he reply?—"He said:—Oh the public be blowed! What can the public do? Give us all a vote of thanks, of course? Oh he's a bold one, I tell you, is our General Joseph P. Why, he's as bold as—bold as—as—as—a lying led by as—No insinuations, if your excellency. It was merely an apt quotation that has local color—But to avoid wounding morbid sensibilities I shall hereafter say that he's as bold as the lying and the lying leaders combined.—Or as a cachorro que dorme, Joseph C.—"Ah, your excellency hasn't forgotten that? What a prodigious memory you must have! Well, so much the better: you'll not forget the services I've rendered. And, as for the commander of our special statistics army, I don't feel the slightest uneasiness. I won't for his competence.—I think I've heard you say that before, Joseph C., and of course it's eminently satisfactory; but you're an absent-minded beggar and always forget to tell us who vouches for you."

—With regret we heard of the death from yellow fever of Mr. Sidney Henderson of the Leopoldina Railway Co., on the 21st inst., at the Strangers' Hospital. The deceased gentleman, who was only 21 years of age, was at his work in the traffic office on the 20th inst., and, although he complained of illness, no one thought he was so near his end, and least of all himself. On the morning of the 21st he was taken to the Strangers' Hospital, but he had already reached the black vomit stage, and at 4 p.m. he was dead. At 11.30 a.m. next day he was buried in the English cemetery at the Cunha, the burial service being read by the British chaplain, the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, who was assisted by his lay reader Mr. Lumby. The Leopoldina Co. kindly placed a luncheon at the disposal of all those assisting at the funeral, and not only was its staff well represented but the English banks and several of the leading commercial houses sent representatives at short notice. The coffin was borne to the mortuary chapel on the shoulders of his fellow officials, and after the first part of the burial service had been read, the heads of the departments of the railway bore it to the grave, which was subsequently decorated with wreaths. The deceased was a nephew of Mr. Frank Henderson, the general manager of the Great Southern Railway of Buenos Aires.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

It is specially requested that those with lists and any others desirous of contributing to the above fund, send in their names declaring the amounts they intend subscribing, to Mr. F. S. Yonge, c/o The London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.

THE COMMITTEE.

THE NEW TRADE REGULATIONS.

At a meeting of the council of the Birmingham chamber of commerce, held about the middle of January, Mr. H. Schurhoff drew attention to the new regulations in reference to the legalisation of invoices and bills of lading for Brazil. The regulations were, he said, that on and after the 1st January the exporters or shippers of merchandise for export to any Brazilian port must present two invoices at the Brazilian consulate in the place from whence the merchandise came. Those invoices would be legalised by the respective consuls, one being returned to the shipper to be sent with the merchandise, the other remaining in the consulate for statistical purposes. Every bill of lading that accompanied the corresponding ship's manifest stipulated in the custom-house must have attached thereto, from the 1st January, a separate declaration made by the shipper, in writing, specifying the merchandise contained in each parcel or parcels, which should be properly authenticated, as prescribed by Article 345 of the consolidated laws. Captains or mates were expressly forbidden to legalise any bill of lading until such declaration was exhibited by the shipper. The importation of articles made abroad, and bearing labels partly or wholly in the Portuguese language, was not permitted except when imported from Portugal or when manufactured for factories. Mr. Schurhoff added that he had received a letter from the foreign office stating that the Brazilian government had agreed to admit the goods already labelled in the Portuguese language until the 1st March, so that the last clause of the regulations, which was most vexatious, had been postponed, and that would enable manufacturers to dispose of such goods as were finished or half-finished. The other clauses, however, came into force at once, and they had come upon the Brazil merchants like a thunderbolt. They must not under those regulations use on their English labels any Portuguese words, nor stamp the goods with Portuguese words. They must use only the English language. The labels they had been accustomed to use were partly in English and partly in Portuguese. The Portuguese language being used to denote the quality of the goods. Some of the expressions in combination with English names, were registered both in England and Brazil, and if they were disallowed the merchants would lose the advantage of trade descriptions to which the natives in Brazil were accustomed. It was against their interests, too, to have to make two invoices, one being returned to the shipper and the other to remain in the consulate. The consul was a merchant, and that meant that they must betray to him their trade secrets and prices, and, as Brazilian invoices were very long, it meant besides an immense amount of extra work. In the case of very large shipments, such, for instance, as a few hundred tons of iron, the goods were examined by the customs officers on board the lighters, and, as legalised invoices could not be sent until the shipping charges were added, that meant that they would arrive later than the goods, and thus the iron would have to be taken to the customs-house, which would involve an extra and heavy expense. They would have, moreover, to state the gross and net weight with and without paper, and the slightest error exposed them to a heavy fine, rectifications not being allowed. That was rather hard on the merchants, and he thought an effort should be made to secure the withdrawal of the regulations. In conclusion he proposed that a memorial be presented to Her Majesty's government, urging them to bring pressure on the Brazilian government to withdraw the new customs regulations, and also to rescind the recent order prohibiting the labelling or stamping in Portuguese on imported goods.—After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

LOCAL NOTES

—We wish to call Dr. Nuno de Andrade's attention to the fact that bubonic pest is increasing in China and has broken out at Aden. Quarantine against those places should be declared at once.

BUSINESS NOTES

—An inquiry is still proceeding to find out who took stamps out of the mint.

—The official value of the exports from Sergipe amounted last year to 7,881,388\$760.

—The Argentine minister of finance has decreed the free importation of sacking and of bags for cereals.

—There are complaints of a lack of fractional currency and other small notes in circulation in Sergipe.

—A Santos paper of the 22nd states that a defalcation of 40,000\$000 had been discovered in the custom-house of that port.

—On last Tuesday a committee of hat merchants had a conference with the minister of finance on the subject of the consumption taxes.

—One of the factories at Sorocaba has closed on account of the epidemic of yellow fever and it is thought that the others will follow its example.

—The number of houses drained in this city is 43,000. There are still a large number undrained in the suburbs, which will add a few thousands more to the total.

—It is stated that the government has bought for 400,000\$ the Santa Monica plantation near the station of Desengano. The object is to create an experimental station for one of the national agricultural societies.

—Among the passengers for Europe by the "Clyde," which left this port on the 22nd inst., we note the name of Mr. R. J. Kelly, representative of the Western Telegraph Co. Ltd. in this city. During his absence Mr. David MacNeill will substitute him in that post.

—The sale of the old-established provision house of Vinva Henry to Mr. Emilio Kahn will attract widespread interest among its many patrons. The good-will of the place, we hear, was reckoned in six figures, while the stock carried is always heavy and represents a large capital.

—The milliners say that the new stamp tax on ladies' hats is greatly reducing their business. For a time the ladies will manage to get along with their old hats. A little new trimming will go far to atone for the fault of wearing last season's hat, and the treasury will be none the richer for it.

—The S. Paulo press regards as a triumph for business men the decision of the minister of finance in relation to the consumption tax on dry goods and points to this result as a demonstration of what business men may accomplish if they will unite and work earnestly in defence of their interests.

—An inspection of the commercial columns of local newspapers during the past week will show what a restriction the commerce of this port has suffered, and all on account of insane sanitary regulations. We are receiving nothing from the River Plate, and for the past two weeks the principal English mail steamers have passed us by. This may please the vanity of our sanitary dictator, but it ruins to the country just the same.

—The new food preparation, Tropon, which is advertised in another column, is worthy of investigation. It was discovered by Professor Finkler, of the University of Bonn, Germany, and is recommended by many well known medical authorities. It is specially advantageous to persons greatly reduced in strength, or who are suffering from digestive derangements. It is worthy a careful trial.

—The printing facilities of the government being insufficient for the enormous demand made on them for consumption stamps, the minister of finance promptly ordered them from abroad and shiploads of them are beginning to arrive. As a special stamp is required for each class of taxable merchandise, an immense quantity of them are required, and the national printing office and the mint were unable to turn them out fast enough.

—The following is a statement of the quantity of herva-matte exported from Paraná in the last four years:

1896.....	22,167,925 kilos
1897.....	18,078,868 "
1898.....	22,882,662 "
1899.....	21,912,899 "

Of the quantity exported last year 14,147,458 kilos went to Argentina, 7,573,893 kilos to Uruguay and 498,784 kilos to Chili.

—The tribunal of accounts having refused to register the *regulamento* for the execution of the new stamp tax law, the minister of finance has sent it back with orders from the President that it shall be registered under protest—that is on the President's responsibility. The minister accepts one of the objections, but obstinately adheres to all other requirements. In view of the despotic character of the government, who not dismiss the tribunal, the courts and all other branches of the administration which may not harmonize with the one man who insists on dominating the situation.

TO LET

A most desirable family residence No. 10 Rua Santa Rosa—Niteroi, considered the most healthy suburb of Rio. Preference will be given to any one taking over a portion of the furniture.
Apply at above address, from 1 to 3 o'clock, p. m.

—We take much satisfaction in calling attention to our new advertisements. In spite of bad times and restricted business transactions, advertisers still find *The Rio News* a satisfactory medium for business advertisements. Whether our opinions are accepted or not, the advertiser knows that the paper is widely and carefully read, and that an advertisement in it pays.

—Some weeks ago, in noticing the revision of contract conceded to the City Improvements Co., by which the government allowed payments for house drainage in one-third gold and two-thirds paper, coupled with many conditions which seemed unfairly onerous, we expressed the opinion that the company was still receiving insufficient recompense for its important service. On the terms conceded the company would be receiving 43 \$v. ad. per house per annum at 7d. exchange, and 43 11s. 8d. at 8d. exchange. The revised contract (decree 3,540) having extended the company's exclusive right to districts 1, 2 and 3, which it has enjoyed since 1876 in regard to all other districts, of supplying water closets and waste water preventers, the plumbers in these three districts protested to President Campos Sales that it is against the constitution and free commerce. Of course there is no such thing as a free commerce, as witness the fresh beef monopolies, the garbage removal monopoly, etc., but that is another story. The President gave ear to the complaint, and on the 20th another decree was issued (No. 3,563) modifying the revised contract by cancelling the exclusive right above referred to in all districts and granting to the company the fixed rate of exchange of 19d. which will yield a fixed income of 44 13s. per house per annum. This is a much better rate and will, we trust, enable the company not only to proceed with its much-needed extensions, but also pay the shareholders a fair dividend on their capital, for which they have received nothing during the last eight years. The government is entirely within its powers in making this modification, for the budgets of 1898 and 1899 authorized the executive to revise this contract and give a fixed rate of exchange up to 19d. The commission should really have been made long ago, for it has been well known that the depreciated currency rate was not only depriving the company's shareholders of their dividends, but was seriously crippling the company in its efforts to carry on the service. And in this final settlement of the question, too much credit can not be given to the untiring efforts of the company's managers in this city, who have had not only to overcome the reluctance of the government to increase the charges for house drainage, but who have had to meet the persistent opposition of a so-called *comissao de saneamento* with a 16,000,000 \$v. deficit behind it, who wanted to take over the business. Happily for the city of Rio de Janeiro the scheme has failed, and we can now both congratulate the city and the company's managers on a new arrangement by which all will profit.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The revenue of the state of Sergipe amounted last year to 1,773,502\$342.

—The municipal revenue of Barbacena amounted last year to 201,917\$332 and the expenditure to 172,350\$493. The municipal debt is 170,000\$.

—The *Diario de Santos* learns that the municipality of Santos will contract a loan of 700,000\$, of which 500,000\$ will be with the Banco da Republica.

—On Friday last the minister of finance burned another 2,000,000\$ of revenue, leaving his creditors without the payments to which they have long been entitled.

—The director of public revenues has decided that *bisnagas* do not pay the consumption stamp tax. Only articles of necessity and comfort are honored with that attention.

—The new statistics bureau is at least drawing pay, even if it is doing nothing else. A pay-roll for January, amounting to 479\$907, has already been sent by the department of finance to the tribunal of accounts.

—The government is causing investigations to be made in regard to the alleged chameleon issue of revenue stamps and the supposed payment of a fictitious account. These investigations are made at the mint and at the national treasury.

—Before the federal court at Curitiba the district solicitor has charged Gov. Souza Andrade, Secretary of Finance Luiz Xavier and Treasurer João Branco with violating the law of Dec. 31, 1898, by issuing bonds payable to bearer to the amount of 600,000\$ for payment of salaries to public employees.

—The London *Critic* of Jan. 13 comments on Brazilian stocks as follows:—"The big rise in coffee prices has attracted speculators into the market, and some heavy dealings have taken place in Brazilian stocks. The four per cents have been in especially good demand and Fives have also met with plenty of support."

—The British ss "Miramar" which arrived here yesterday from New York, brought a consignment of million to the London and German banks in this city, amounting to one million golden eagles, equally divided between the two mentioned banks. This is the first consignment of such an amount of American gold to the River Plate for some time past, but, from what we hear, it will not be the last. —*Buenos Aires Herald*, Feb. 13.

—Apropos of the public debt of the republic (Uruguay) the *Siglo* calculates that the debt service consumes no less than 45 % of the total expenditure, representing an annual quota of \$8.58 per inhabitant. In Argentina the proportion is 41.52 % and the quota per head \$13.66. We have no means of establishing a comparison with other Spanish republics, but the highest quota among European countries is that of France, \$6.50 per head which is 36.70 % of her budget. —*Montevideo Times*.

—Nearly two weeks ago there appeared in a daily journal of this city an item informing the public that the director-general of public revenue had sent to the minister of finance a report on the customs receipts for 1899 compared with those for the last five years. We have been waiting in vain for the publication of this interesting document. If the minister does not publish statistical information already in his possession, what benefit does he hope to derive from the money he spends on new bureaux of statistics? But, perhaps the statistics sent in are not as favorable as he desires—hence the need of a special service.

—Why, hello! How's this? Is this what he calls special statistics? He says that last year our import duties produced only 200,052,680\$, including storage and labor. "Well, that's a good deal, isn't it? With that money we could give Roca a stunning reception. I assure you, a—Yes, I know that's your idea of how it should be burnt; but that's not the question. You see, in our budget we estimated the revenue from this source at 230,250,000\$. And now we'll have to confess to Rothschild that we made a mistake of over 30,000,000\$ in our estimate. If I can't get statistics a little more specialized than this, I shall have to disband the special statistics army."

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 26th, 1900.	
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000) in U. S. coin at \$2.66,65 per \$.....	24 7/8 cts
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	154 1/2
do of \$ 1 stig. in Brazilian gold.....	8 3/40

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	3\$000
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	333 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$2.60 per \$ 1 stig.....	16.00 c.
Value of \$100 (\$2.60 per \$ 1 stig. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	62450
Value of £ 1 sterling ".....	30\$000

EXCHANGE.

Feb. 16.—Today's market was not very steady, but there was an improvement in quotations. A fair amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/2	closing 7 1/2
Private bills..... opening 7 1/2	closing 7 1/2

Official value of the milreis 202-201 reis gold.

Feb. 20.—The situation of the market remained unchanged. Business reported was regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/2-7 15/16	closing 7 15/16-7 31/32
Private bills..... opening 7 1/2-8	closing 7 1/2-8

Official value of the milreis 202-201 reis gold.

Feb. 21.—There was no alteration in the position of today's market; business was very restricted.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/2-7 15/16	closing 7 15/16-7 31/32
Private bills..... opening 7 1/2-8	closing 7 1/2-8

Official value of the milreis 202-201 reis gold.

Feb. 22.—Today's market was a trifle firmer, but otherwise no change is to be reported. Business improved a little.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/2-8	closing 7 15/16-7 31/32
Private bills..... opening 7 1/2-8	closing 7 1/2-8

Official value of the milreis 202-201 reis gold.

Feb. 23.—The situation of the market today showed some improvement; there was a regular amount of business reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/2-8	closing 7 15/16-7 31/32
Private bills..... opening 7 1/2-8	closing 7 1/2-8

Official value of the milreis 202-201 reis gold.

Feb. 24.—National holiday.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th February 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—The publication of this number on Monday gives us a part of the information usually appearing in this section. The coffee market was in a paralyzed condition the past week, owing to lack of favorable advices from abroad, and the sales were very small notwithstanding the concessions made by sellers. There were sales of only about 16,000 bags reported, against 25,000 in the preceding week and 19,000 in the last week before. There was one holiday (Saturday) in the week, however, which will account for a part of this unfavorable comparison.

The receipts for the week were 75,348 bags, and the shipments were 41,043 bags showing a very considerable increase in stocks. The absence of news from the interior leads us to believe that the growing crop is progressing favorably and that the autumn will be large. Years are anticipated of a scarcity of labor and money for picking, which may diminish the results somewhat.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

Rating prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average per 100 lbs.
Feb. 19.....	12\$600-12\$700	1,500 bags, 9\$000
" 20.....	15 \$000-15 \$700	2,000 " 9 \$600
" 21.....	15 \$000-15 \$700	2,000 " 9 \$600
" 22.....	15 \$000-15 \$700	6,000 " 9 \$600
" 23.....	15 \$000-15 \$700	2,000 " 9 \$500

The shipments since our last report have been:

40,163 bags for the United States	Europe	Cape of Good Hope	River Plate, etc.	Constantine
1,619 "	"	"	"	"
2,353 "	"	"	"	"

41,043 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:	bags
Feb. 17 New York Fr. str. <i>Calcutta</i>	26,997
" 20 New Orleans Fr. str. <i>Columbia</i>	25,441
" 21 Calcutta do.....	8,011
" 23 New York Fr. str. <i>Rhein</i>	4,691

Europe:	bags
Feb. 17 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Corinthia</i>	2,030
" 22 London Fr. str. <i>Chloe</i>	110

The receipts for the past week were 75,348 bags against 74,001 bags for the previous week and 61,048 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types were the following:

No. 6.....	Feb. 23	Feb. 17
15,000	15,300	15,300
15,300	15,600	15,600
14,600	15,100	15,100
14,100	14,600	14,600

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 152,010 bags, against 152,035 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 202,000 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments at coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Receipts:	Shipments:
Shippers' T. Santos	Shippers' T. Santos
Barroco	Barroco
Cape Verde	Cape Verde
River Plate, etc.	River Plate, etc.
Constantine	Constantine
Other	Other
Total	Total

Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Total since
5,470	10,815	20,457	9,260	14,132	28,831	4,797	248,459
3,657	10,807	10,970	5,473	11,966	21,572	31,501	171,810
157,053	16,913	17,214	17,214	17,214	17,214	17,214	171,810
440,930	157,530	157,530	157,530	157,530	157,530	157,530	157,530

Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Total since
157,530	157,530	157,530	157,530
157,530	157,530	157,530	157,530
157,530	157,530	157,530	157,530

Feb. 28	Feb. 29	Feb. 30	Total since
157,530	157,530	157,530	157,530
157,530	157,530	157,530	157,530
157,530	157,530	157,530	157,530

Feb. 24.—National holiday.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals were 11,500 bags ex *Newport* and 22,484 bags *de Rio* from Montevideo, total 33,984 barrels ex *Arcturion* from New York. The market has been very quiet all the week and closes weak at prices given below. As the southern ports are not well supplied it is very likely they will try to lay in this market and we may see a reaction here. Quotations.

Trieste.....	nominal
do.....	do
Baltimore 1st.....	41\$00-42\$00
do 2nd.....	40\$00-41\$00
Western and Interior.....	40\$00-41\$00
River Plate.....	41\$00-42\$00
Local Mills.....	42\$00-43\$00

The following vessels are expected with flour to Rio:

From Baltimore D. Pedro II sail 11th Jan.
" " " " " 11th Feb.
" " " " " 27th Jan.
" " " " " 27th Jan.

Cadfish.—There were no arrivals. There were no changes in broker's prices.

Lard.—No receipts. Prices unchanged.

Pork.—Receipts nil. Market nominal.

Rice.—No arrivals. The whole sale price continues from 22500 to 23500 per bag.

White Pine.—There were no receipts during the week. The price continues at 300 reis per 100 at retail.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. There were no transactions last week, and the market is unchanged.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts. Market without movement.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts were nil. Prices unchanged.

Kerosene.—No arrivals. Because of large receipts, prices have fallen 300 reis per case, and are now quoted from 12500 to 13500 per case wholesale.

Rosin.—No receipts. Prices are nominal.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged.

Cement.—The *Les Andes* brought 50 barrels from Marcellus. The market is dull and there were no changes in prices.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. We quote from 6500 to 6500 per bag of 60 kilos.

Wheat.—The receipts were nil. Broker's quote at 6500 per bag of 60 kilos of native mill.

Hay.—No arrivals. Market nominal.

Cattle.—The arrivals were 355 tons ex *India* from Cardiff.

Rum.—The arrivals continue regular. The prices are unchanged as shown in the following table.

Pernambuco and Macao. 215000—220000
Bahia and Amari. 235 000—240 000
Campos. 235 000—240 000

Angara and Paraty. 245 000—250 000
Paraty. 245 000—250 000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg. 300 000—310 000
ditto 40 deg. 300 000—310 000

SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 27.

NEW YORK.—By *dg. Blenheim*, 100 tons: Reed; coffee.
COLASTINE.—By *dg. Anna Schwalbe* 700 tons: Mehl; ballast.
BARIA BLANCA.—By *dg. Pharis*, 1200 tons: Anderson; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—150 cents and 5% prime per bag of coffee.
ANTWERP.—15 shillings and 5% prime per 1000 kilos.
LIVERPOOL.—15 shillings and 5% prime per 1000 kilos.
COFFEE.—37 shillings 6d. and 5% prime per 1000 kilos.
GENOA.—140 francs and 10% prime per 1000 kilos.
MARSEILLE.—140 francs and 10% prime per 1000 kilos.
HAMBURG.—25 shillings and 5% prime per 1000 kilos.
LONDON.—150 shillings and 5% prime per 1000 kilos.
CAMP. TON & S. B. (LONDON).—150 shillings and 5% prime per 1000 kilos.
PORT NEXAL.—150 shillings and 5% prime per 1000 kilos.
EAST LONDON.—150 shillings and 5% prime per 1000 kilos.
MOSSEL BAY.—150 shillings and 5% prime per 1000 kilos.
MONTREAL.—150 shillings and 5% prime per 1000 kilos.
M. ARIS.—150 shillings and 5% prime per 1000 kilos.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Bayard..... Mobile
Ellers..... Pensacola 15 Dec.
Honowood..... Glasgow 3 Jan.
Rambou..... Mobile 6 Dec.
Marie Jean (str.)..... Marcellus
Metz (str.)..... Cardiff
Prince Victor..... Liverpool
Kubi..... Pensacola
St. Con..... Savannah
Sardale (str.)..... Norfolk

Arrivals at foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Feb. 19	Rio Negro	Havre 30 ds.	J. L. B. B.
20	Yala	Cardiff 25 ds.	Case Bros.
22	Macedonia	Hamburg 25 ds.	E. Johnston & Co.
22	Ceres	Rosario 20 ds.	To order
23	Severn	River Plate 4 ds.	C. J. Cazaly
23	R. Portugal	Santos 16 ds.	W. Guimarães & C.
22	Belardine	do 16 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
22	Clyde	River Plate 4 ds.	C. J. Cazaly
23	Fiske	Cardiff 24 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
23	Martha	Leith 24 ds.	T. White & Co.
23	Parthia	Hamburg 30 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
23	Antonina	Santos 17 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Feb. 19	Les Andes	River Plate	Sundries.
21	Ville S. Nicolas	Pernambuco	Sundries.
22	Columbia	New Orleans	Sundries.
23	Rio de Portugal	Antwerp	Sundries.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 27th, 1900.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
St. Josephine	870	Feb. 13	Baltimore	J. L. Bisset
British				
St. H. Queen	1913	20	Mills	R. L. Braz.
St. Monica	1449	Jan. 1	Pernambuco	To order.
St. Marabon	1415	Feb. 6	Pernambuco	To order.
St. King's County	2064	7	Pernambuco	To order.
St. Catharina	865	16	do	do
Italian				
St. Ines D.	550	Dec. 27	Marseilles	R. Santos.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

FEBRUARY 19.

23	Apollon, 58	885,000
5	do	870
2	do	875
1	do	(500) at rate of
28	do	870
10	do	1,005
10	Emprestimo Municipal	165
35	do	167 500
100	do	167
71	do	172
50	deb. Sotocabana Itatiaia R. R.	65
51	do	240

Banks.

17	Commercio (p. 1/2)	778,000
400	Construct.	12
100	Hypothecario	52
100	do	52 500
150	Lavoura e Commercio	182
7	Nacional	182
63	Rio de Janeiro	112
3	Republica	192
20	do	192 500
15	Rural e Hypothecario	250

Miscellaneous.

250	Construções Urbanas	5,000
51	Docas de Santos	50

FEB. 20.

26	Apollon, 58	885,000
40	do	870
1	do	(500) at rate of
50	Emprestimo Municipal	167
70	do	167 500
101	do	167
103	do	172

Banks.

70	Commercio	1,150,000
100	do	1,150,000
35	Depositos e Descontos	75
200	Lavoura e Commercio	113
5	Republica	167
61	do	143
295	do	143
10	Rural e Hypothecario	250

Miscellaneous.

500	Construções Urbanas	35,000
100	Loterias Nacionais	100

FEB. 21.

1	Apollon, 58	885,000
23	do	880
4	do	1,005
7	do	1,005
5	do	1,005
6	do	1,001
25	Emprestimo Municipal	167 500
62	do	165
50	deb. Sotocabana Itatiaia R. R.	65

Banks.

1	Commercio	215,000
50	Construct.	12
100	do	12 500
15	Depositos e Descontos	75
50	Republica	194
110	do	193 500
30	Rural e Hypothecario	252
22	do	120

Miscellaneous.

100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	15,500
-----	-------------------------	--------

FEB. 22.

26	Apollon, 58	885,000
14	do	885
100	do	885
20	do	1,005
4	do	1,005
10	do	1,005
80	do	1,005
37	do	1,004
100	Emprestimo Municipal (reg.)	172

Banks.

15	Commercio	215,000
50	Construct.	12
200	do	12 500
100	do	12 750
200	do	13
10	Lavoura e Commercio	111
100	do	111 500
150	do	112
3	Nacional	182
5	Republica	193 500
100	do	194
50	do	195

Miscellaneous.

50	Loterias Nacionais	105,000
95	do	106
50	Sul e Navegação	40

FEB. 23.

15	Apollon, 58	885,000
10	do	887
7	do	889
10	do	2,005 (cert.) at rate of
3	do	1,005
100	do	1,000
40	do	1,000
10	do	1,005
315	Emprestimo Municipal	167 500
50	do	172
15	Apollon, Est. de Minas	890
25	do	175

Banks.

30	Commercio	207,000
150	Construct.	19
150	do	20
200	do	21
100	Republica	160
50	do	195

Miscellaneous.

15	Central do Brazil	6,500
50	Construções Urbanas	3,500

FEB. 24.

National holiday.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

	valores	baixos
Banco Comercio e Industria	370,000	335,000
Construct. e Agricola	—	—
Credito Real da Cateira H.	—	110,000
Lavadores	—	120,000
Mercantil de Santos	—	130,000
S. Paulo	145,000	112,000
Ribeirão Preto	—	—
União de S. Carlos (all paid)	—	205,000
do do (40%)	—	130,000
União de S. Paulo (all paid)	75,000	63,000
Santos	45,000	10,000
Cia Agua e Luz	50,000	—
Antares	—	112,000
Argos Paulista	—	6,000
Barril Paulista	—	—
Ferro Carril São Amaro	—	—
Cia de S. Paulo	—	350,000
Italo Paulista	—	25,000
Lupton	—	120,000
Mechanica	—	116,000
Melhoramentos de Brotas	—	—
Mogiana (all paid)	215,000	211,000
idem (at 30 days)	250,000	211,000
Paulista	250,000	211,000
idem (at 30 days)	250,000	250,000
Pogredior	—	40,000
Saopaulista	50,000	25,000
Telephonica	—	40,000
União Sportiva	—	40,000
Vaga Paulista	—	12,000

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- February 23rd.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers - sellers
506,595,300\$	378,763,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	888\$000- 88\$000
60,000,000	104,884,000	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000	865 000- 870 000
119,000	60,000,000	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000- 1,000 000
30,000,000	119,600	Bonds, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 2,500 000
51,085,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 1,800 000
109,654,000	23,035,500	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 1,835 000
17,500,000	18,350,000	do do 1898, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 350 000
Fcs. 17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 600 000
13,153,000	13,193,000	do do 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 800 000
Fcs. 65,000,000	45,532,000	do do 5%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 200 000
5,000,000	4,000,000	do do 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 412 000-
600,000	600,000	do do 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 920 000-
10,000,000	24,855,400	do do 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 167 000- 168 000
25,000,000	514,800	do do 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 170 000
400,000	400,000	do do 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	91,090	200\$	Commerciai do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$000, Jan. 1900	21\$5000- 21\$5000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Commercio.....	200	3,130,000	6\$000, ditto 1900	20\$0000- 20\$0000
24,000,000	120,000	20,000	200	Construtor de Brazil.....	200	1,645,009	4\$000, Ang. 1892	19 000- 19 500
16,000,000	80,000	77,255 1/2	200	Credito Mercel.....	200	1,764,000	2\$000, Jan. 1896	3 000- 5 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	826,079	12 1/2% ditto 1892	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	540,000	— Jan. 1900	77 000- 80 000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Funchonarios Publicos.....	50	71,995	3\$500, ditto 1900	35 000-
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200	280,317	4\$000, July 1899	30 000- 53 000
9,125,700	45,625	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	636,310	6\$000, Jan. 1898	141 000- 113 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	230,000	10\$000, ditto 1900	180 000- 190 000
101,555,600	507,777	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,480,079	6\$000, ditto 1900	145 000- 295 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	394,700	6\$000, ditto 1900	110 000- 112 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	—	12\$000, ditto 1900	— 20 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,589,311	5\$000, ditto 1900	250 000-
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	—	4\$500, ditto 1900	125 000- 130 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	2,185,366	12\$500, ditto 1900	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geras.....	200	283,800	12 1/2% ditto 1899	190 000-
7,500,000	37,500	14,097	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,141,521	8 1/2% ditto 1899	100 000- 130 000
25,000,000	125,000	10,902	200	do 2nd series.....	200	—	ditto	12 000-
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	do commercial section.....	200	—	ditto	21 000-
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	—
10,584,610	—	—	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	900,000	8\$000, ditto 1900	— 140 000
—	—	—	200	S. Paulo.....	200	695,000	7\$500, Jan. 1895	—
—	—	—	200	Uniao de S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Leopoldina.....	100\$	36,672\$	2\$000 Oct. 99	—
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100\$	—	—	27\$000
12,000,000	120,000	all	100	Mineira e Commercio.....	100	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Mineirinho.....	200	—	—	—
52,000,000	310,000	33,325	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	5\$000-
—	—	200,475	200	do do.....	200	—	—	3 000- 4 50
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	do do.....	100	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Uniao Sorocabana-Itana.....	200	1,453,242	6 1/2% June, 92	— 25 000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	Uniao Valeciana.....	200	45,710	6\$500, Feb. 86	— 10 000
41,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	583,578	int. Jan. 92	1 500- 2 000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tecantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	40 000
—	—	—	200	do do.....	200	—	—	4 250-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca.....	100\$	163,687	—	— 80\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos.....	200	6,977	1\$500, July 91	15\$000
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	559,174\$	3 000, Jan. 1900	154 000- 130 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	—	5 000, ditto 99	162 000- 170 000
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	200	S. Christovão.....	200	105,893\$	5 000, July 91	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Isabel.....	200	—	4 500, Aug. 99	100 000-
900,000	9,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	31,499	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima.....	200\$	250,000\$	9\$000, Jan. 1900	— 200\$500
25,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	5 000-	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	—	10 000, Feb. 1900	300\$000
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,39\$	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	50	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	934,68\$	— Jan. 1900	190\$000-
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	279,929	7\$000- Aug. 99	80 000-
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (anlagem).....	200	55,144	— July 99	—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	— Jan. 1900	150 000-
2,600,000	13,000	all	200	Caripoca.....	200	51,343	— ditto 1900	205 000-
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	284,002	10 000- ditto 1900	175 000-
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	25,591	— July 99	185 000-
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	190,382	30 000- Jan. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	280,000	12 000- July 99	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	62,316	10 000- Aug. 99	150 000-
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magense.....	200	16,237	10 000- ditto 1900	205 000- 220 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	141,143	5 000- Mar. 99	112 000-
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolisana.....	200	7,841	12 000- Jan. 1900	200 000-
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	639,889	—	—
450,000	2,250	all	200	Rink (Vulcões).....	200	—	4 000- Jan. 1900	30 000-
250,000	1,250	all	200	S. Felix.....	200	17,079	— ditto 1900	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	Santa Lucia.....	200	35,313	— ditto 99	—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	S. João.....	200	—	— ditto 1900	150 000-
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	58,056	— ditto 1900	—
—	—	—	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,314,493	17 1/2- Aug. 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	20\$	43,675\$	1\$000, July 97	— 5\$500
5,000,000	25,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense.....	250	300,000	25 000, Jan. 1900	— 410 000
2,000,000	10,000	6,735	200	Bomfim.....	20	55,591	1 500, ditto 99	— 8 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança.....	20	300,000	5 000, ditto 1900	35\$000-
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Fidelidade.....	150	266,374	7 000, ditto 99	— 25 000
2,500,000	12,500	4,000	500	Garantia.....	100	250,000	2 000, ditto 1900	145 000-
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	200	Geral.....	20	400,000	— ditto 1900	— 40 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Indenizadora.....	20	20,000	— ditto 1900	—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Prospérité.....	20	370,000	3 000, ditto 1900	57 000-
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	20	131,853	— ditto 1900	10 000-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viçosa Fluminense.....	200\$	—	4 000, July 91	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	200	Carros Têxteis Fluminense.....	50	42,375\$	1 500, Jan. 99	10\$000- 15 000
200,000	1,000	5,821	200	Correio Fluminense.....	200	53,000	6 000, ditto 99	130\$000-
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	— Jan. 95	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Docas de Santos.....	200	—	— Jan. 1900	300 000-
23,500,000	235,000	all	200	Estados Unidos do Brasil.....	200	6,305,142	8 000, ditto 92	14 500- 15 500
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil.....	200	51,254	15\$100- Sept. 91	— 120 000
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	43,577	10 000, Feb. 95	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	do False (newspaper).....	200	1,547,659	— Aug. 99	—
600,000	3,000	all	200	Matte Laranjeira (Paraguay tea).....	200	300,000	13 000, ditto 1900	— 110 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills).....	100	30,267	7 1/2- Mar. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Município do Rio de Janeiro Society.....	100	714,548	2 700, Feb. 92	— 22 000
9,312,800	46,564	9,350	200	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	100	400,000	6 000, Dec. 99	110 000-
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	70,674	— Jan. 1900	— 150 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	União (water for ships).....	200	29,997	—	—

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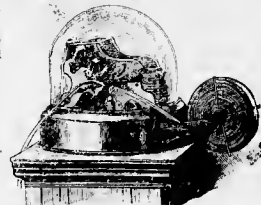
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